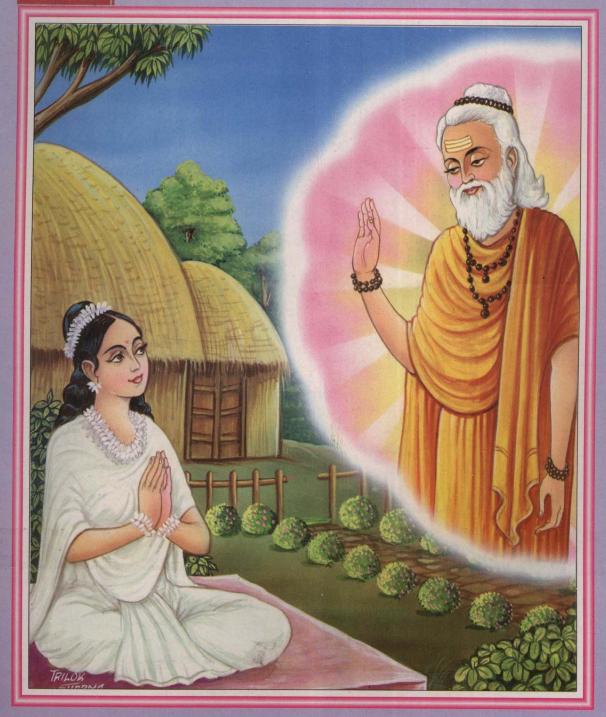


## **A Mahavir Seva Trust Presenation**

# RISHIDATTA

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# RISHIDATTA

Happiness and sorrow in life are like sun and shade. An ordinary person is joyous in conditions of happiness and sad in those of sorrow. But a wise man maintains equanimity considering happiness and sorrow to be consequences of his own deeds. He keeps his mental balance. A man with such balanced views never faces defeat in his life. He neither breaks down in adversity nor does he get excited in joy. He is capable of forgiving even a grave offender and having a feeling of love and friendship with all.

The story of Sati Rishidatta gives us the message that forgive even your offender and endure torments with equanimity considering them to be the fruits of your own deeds. The life story of Rishidatta is one of the most popular stories in Jain narrative literature. The tenth century Prakrit author Gunapala Muni of the Naail lineage wrote a book titled Isidatta Chariyam. Based on this work numerous books have been written about the story of Rishidatta in Sanskrit, Gujarati, and Rajasthani languages. Rishidatta was the daughter of a hermit (Tapas Rishi). But later, under the influence of Dharmaghosh Acharya she accepted Nirgranth religion (Jainism).

Sadhvi Shri Shantakumari ji, the scholarly disciple of Mahasati Kamalavati ji has favoured us with this story of Rishidatta. We are indebted to her.

-Shrichand Surana 'Saras'

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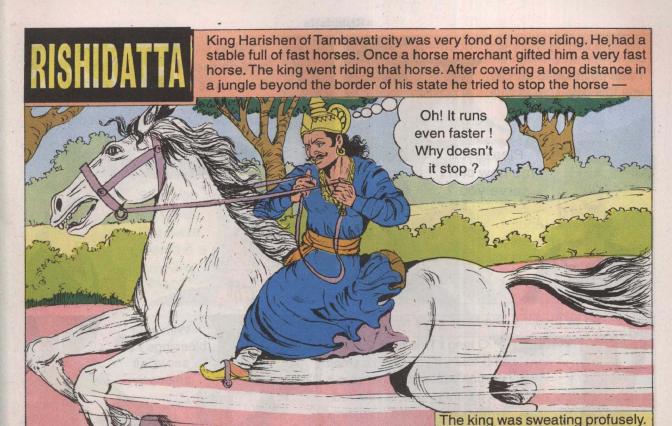
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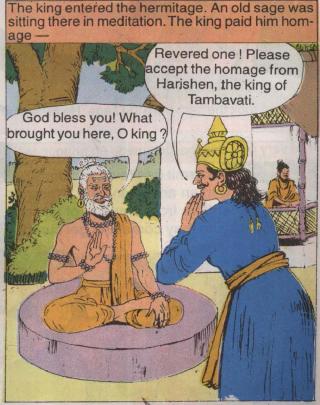
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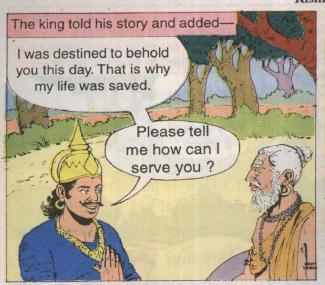
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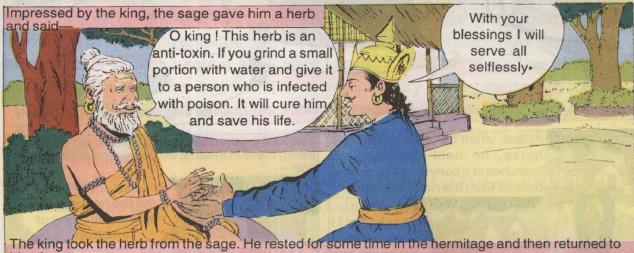


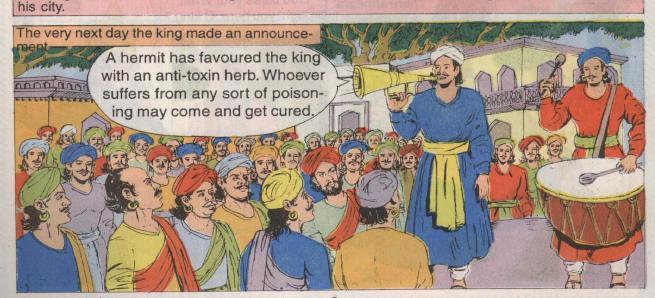




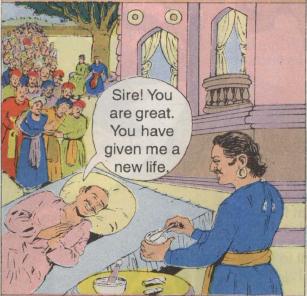






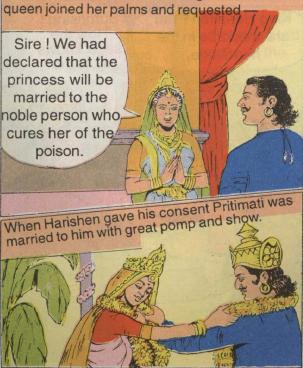


Next day there was a long queue of people suffering from poisoning. The king himself started grinding the herb in water and treating the patients.

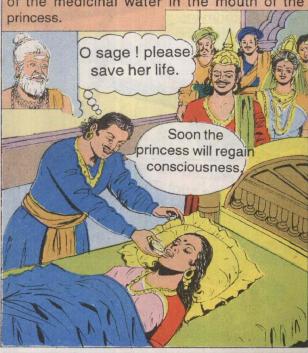


As the news spread, hundreds of patients from far and near poured in and the king was busy treating them.

In no time the princess regained consciousness.
All present there thanked King Harishen. The

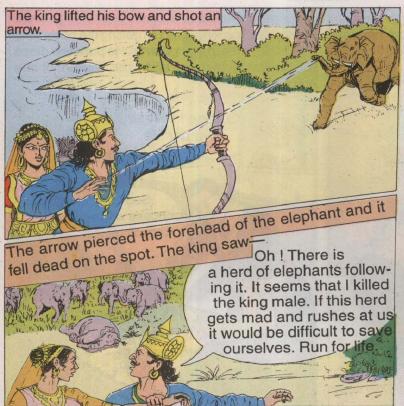


One day a snake bit the princess of Mangalavati, a neighbouring kingdom. On getting the news King Harishen came to Mangalavati. He put a few drops of the medicinal water in the mouth of the



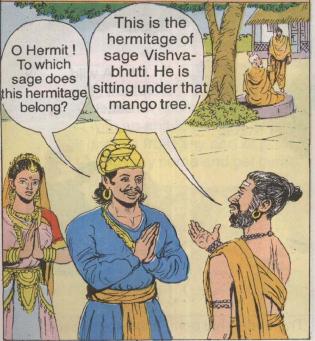
One day king Harishen and queen Pritimati went for an outing. When the royal couple was resting under a tree on the bank of a river they saw a wild elephant approaching—



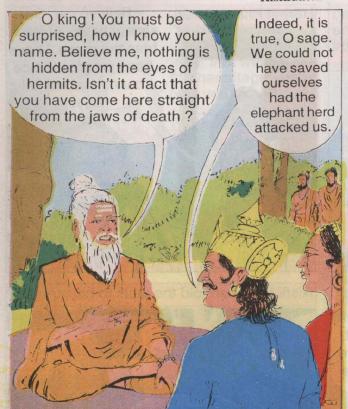


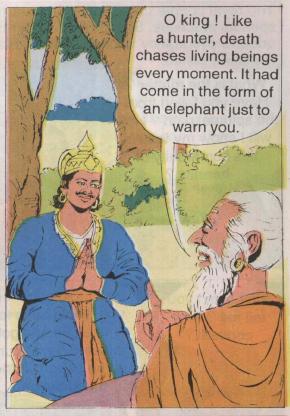


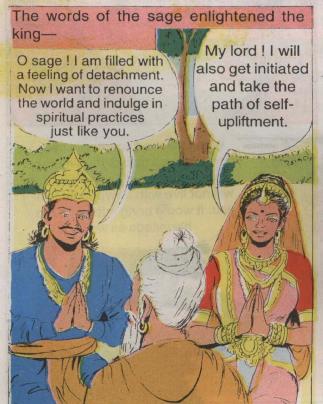
After a long run they saw a hermitage. On entering the hermitage they saw many hermits moving around. After greetings the king asked—

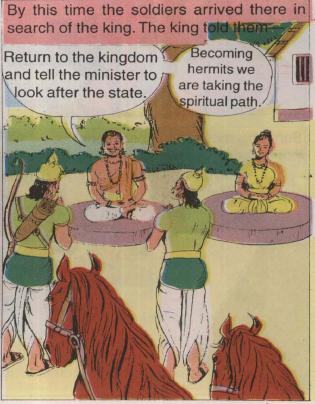


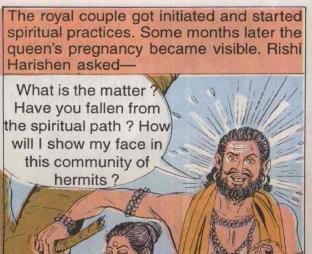


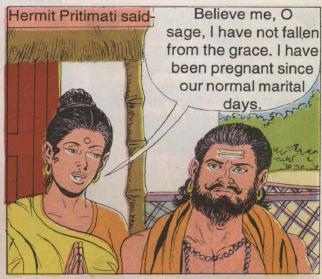


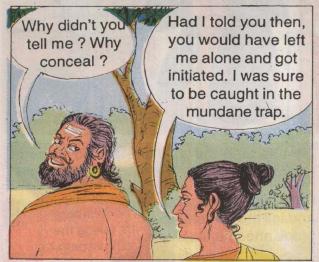


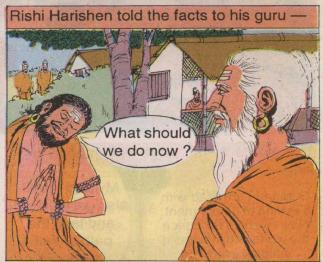


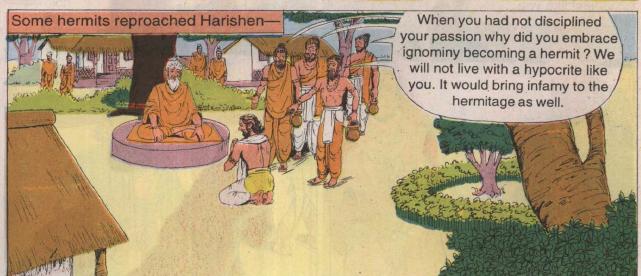


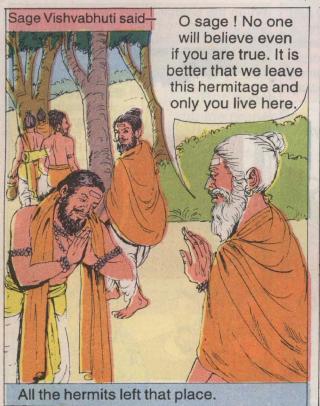


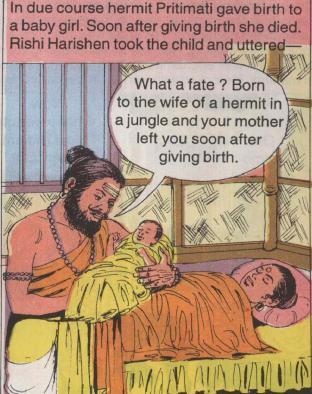


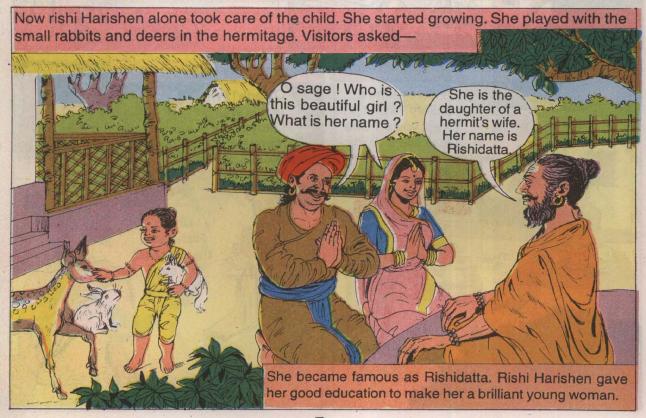




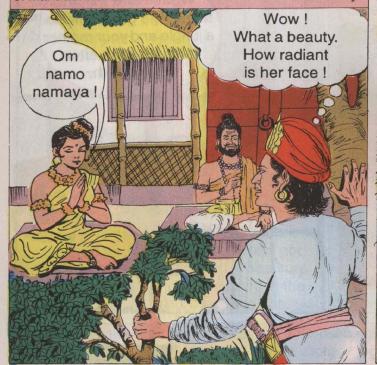


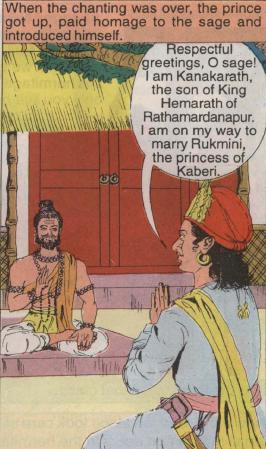


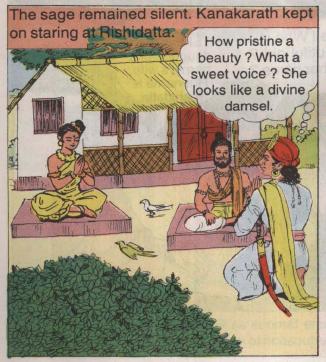




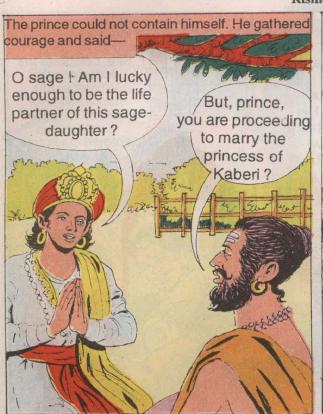
Once a marriage party of a prince passed that way and camped in the jungle to rest. In the evening the prince came to the hermitage. The sage was sitting on a white rock and meditating. Rishidatta was chanting mantras. The prince was enchanted by the melodious rendering of mantras. He looked with wonder at her natural beauty.

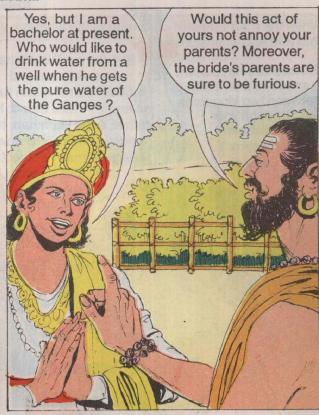




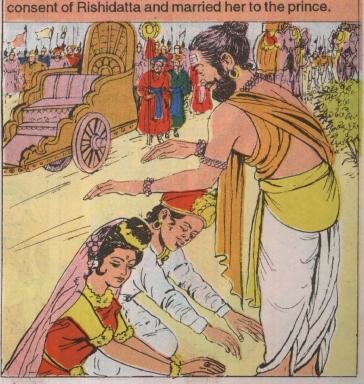




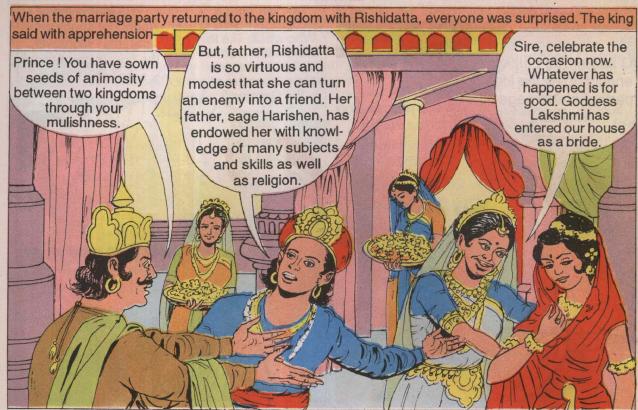




I will pacify everyone. I promise you that if Rishidatta accepts me I will never give her any chance to be unhappy.



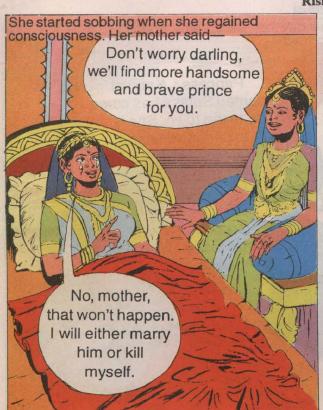
The prince became adamant. At last the sage sought



There, in Kaberi, when king Kritabrahma got the news that prince Kanakarath has married a sage-daughter and has returned with the marriage party, he lost his temper—





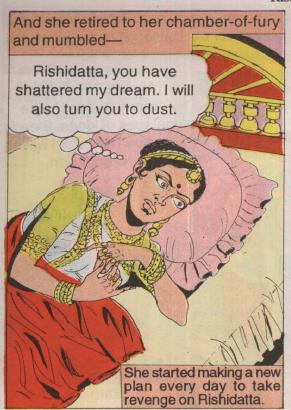


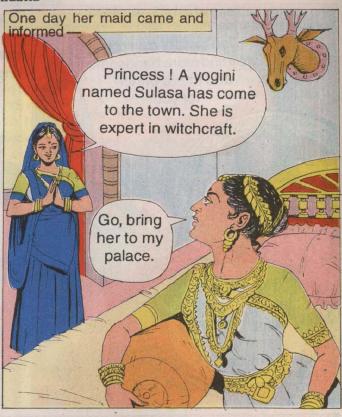
King Kritabrahma sent an emissary to persuade Kanakarath for the marriage but the prince did not yield. Then Rishidatta intervened—







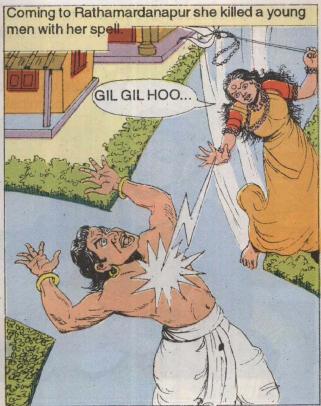
















But he had so much love for and faith in his wife that he did not even awake her. He took a damp cloth and wiped her face

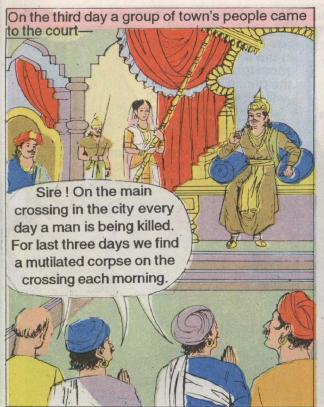
No! Not at all! My wife cannot be a cannibal.

Next night the incident was repeated. Now the prince became alert. When the whole thing was repeated on the third night also he trembled with fear—



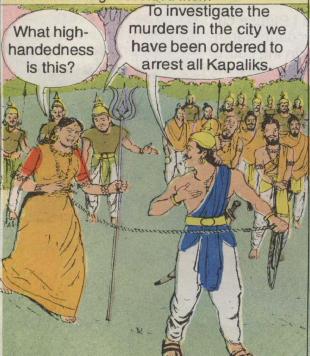








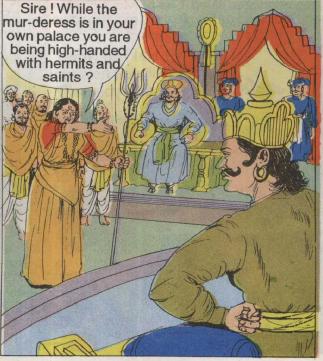
The police went around the town and started rounding up all types of black magic practitioners. Sulasa Yogini scolded them—



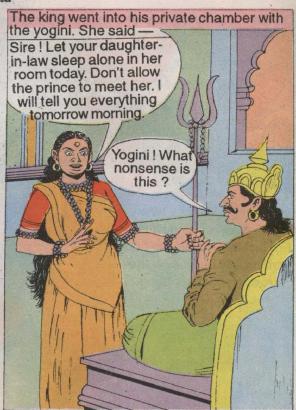
A Shaivite hermit practicing necromancy.

\*\* Various sects of sorcerers.

Sulasa was brought into the court. Extending her trident she angrily addresses the king —

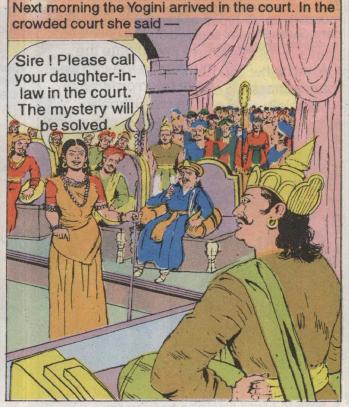




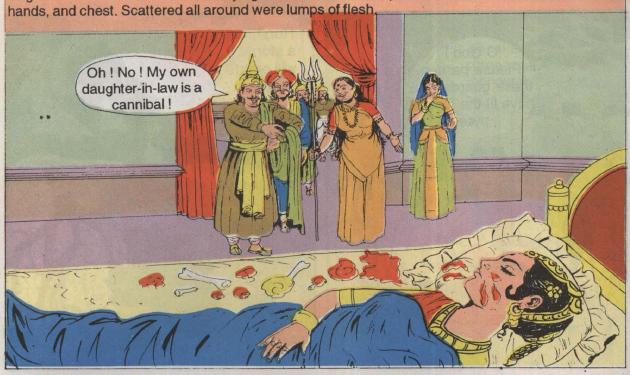


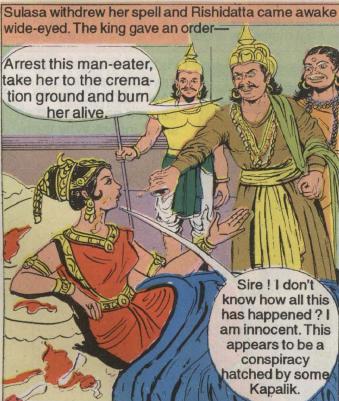
The king gave strict orders. The prince was not allowed into the palace. Rishidatta was also afraid. After midnight, the Yogini put her into a trance induced sleep. Like previous nights she applied blood on Rishidatta's mouth and body.

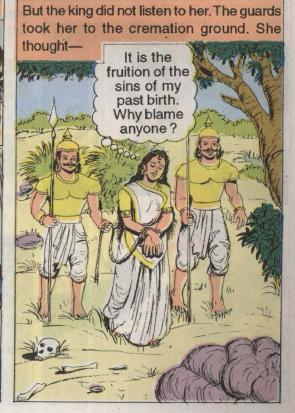




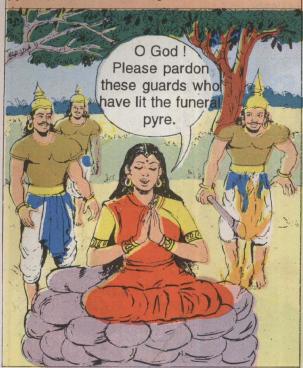
Maids went into the palace to call Rishidatta. They shrieked when they saw the terrifying scene. The king also came and saw Rishidatta lying in the bed fast asleep. There was blood on her face, nails, hands, and chest. Scattered all around were lumps of flesh.







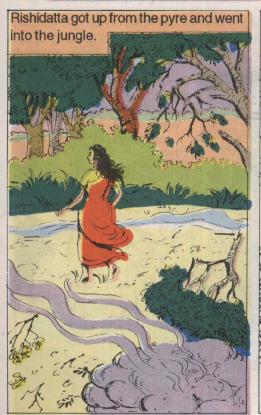
On the banks of a river the guards made a funeral pyre and lit it after seating Rishidatta on it.



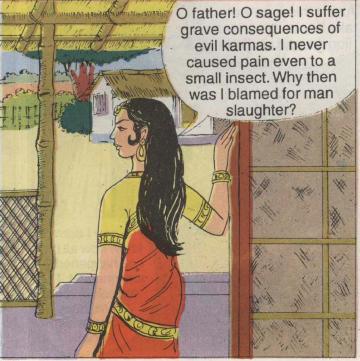
Run! It is a storm. It will create havoc.

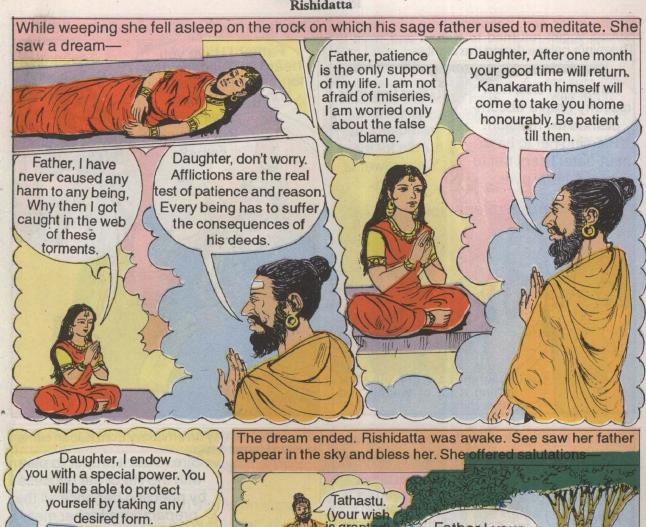
The guards ran away and the funeral pyre was extinguished.

Just then it started raining. A storm began of a

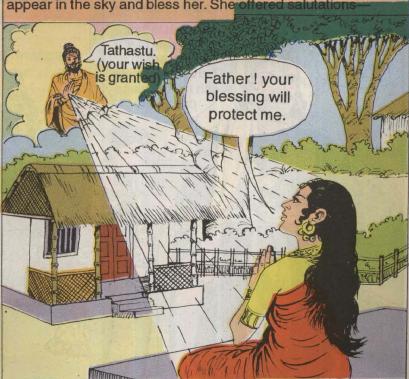


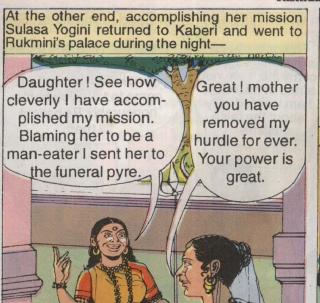
Wandering around, she arrived at the old hermitage of her father. Past memories engulfed her and she broke down—









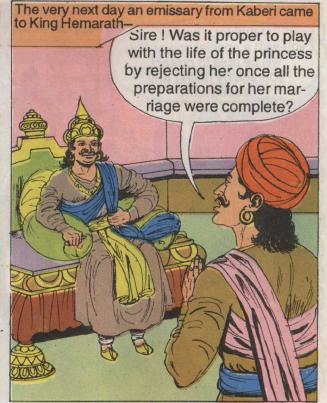




Rukmini told him in details about Sulasa's conspiracy. King Kritabrahma trembled—

gifting a lot of wealth and other things.

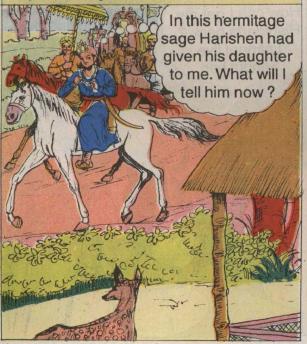


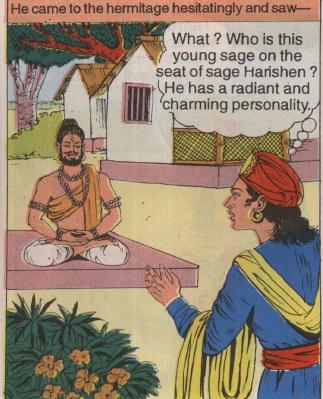




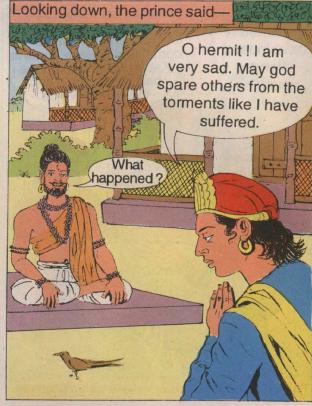


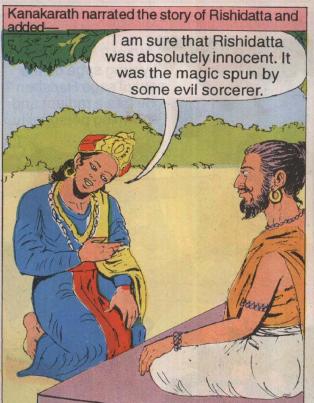
At an auspicious moment the marriage party left. On the way was the same jungle where he was married to Rishidatta. Passing through that place the prince thought—

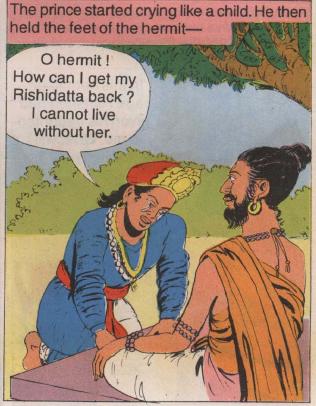


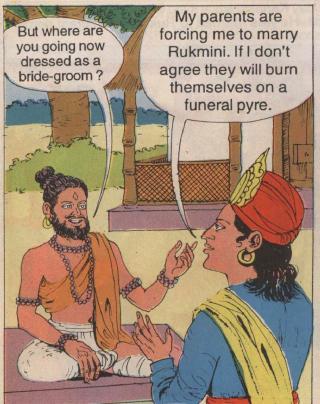


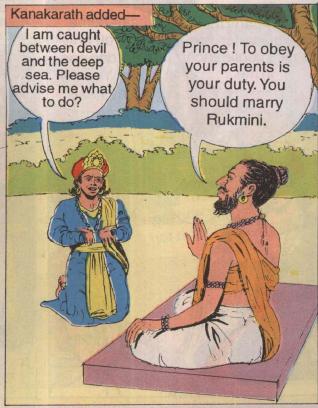




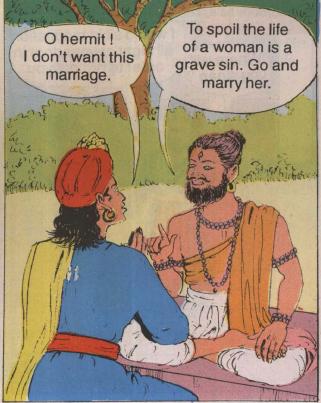






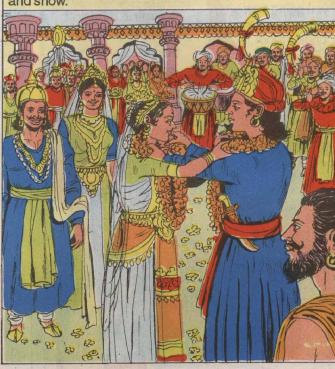






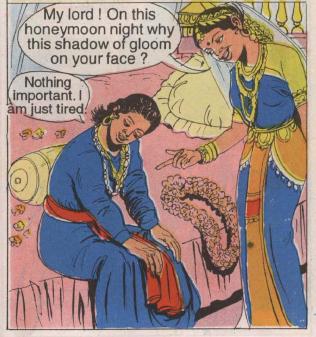


Next day Kanakarath arrived in Kaberi with the young hermit. He was married to Rukmini with great pomp and show.

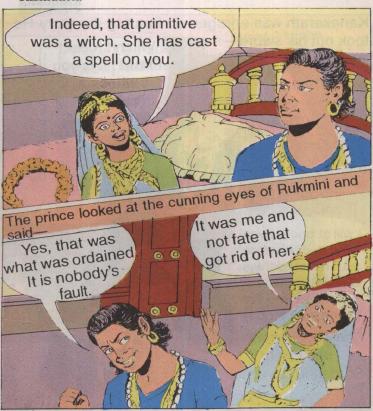




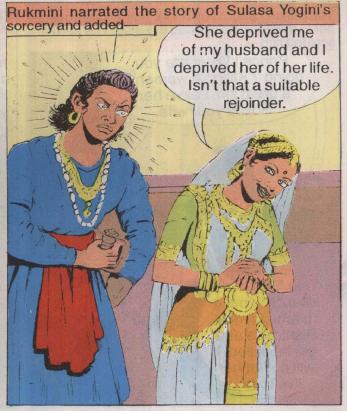
Kanakarath entered his bedroom. He sat on the bed gloomily. In her bridal attire Rukmini came and stood before him but Kanakarath did not even look at her. She came near and asked—

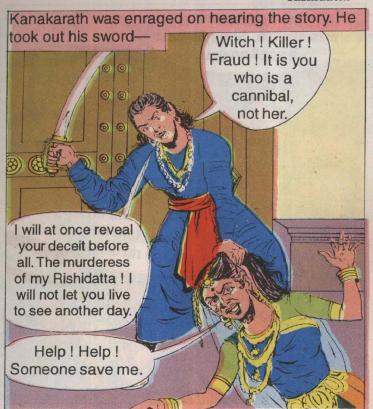




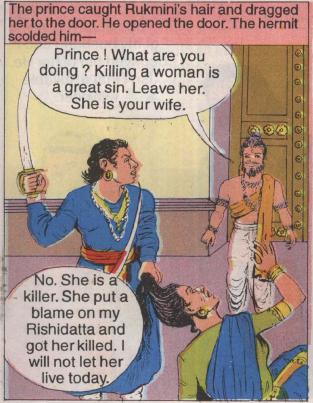




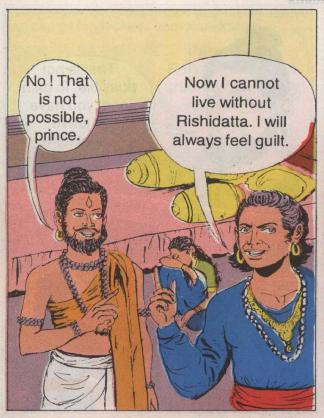


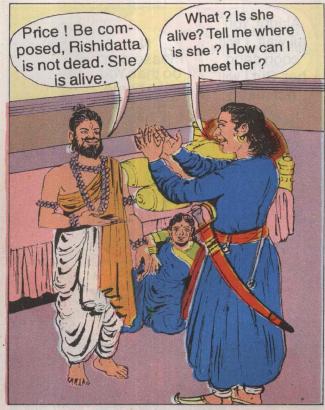




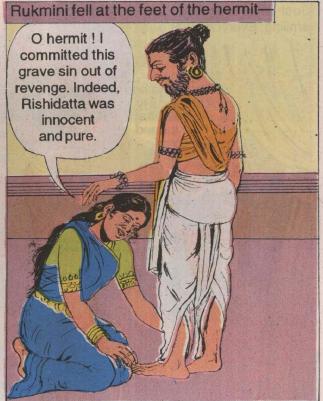






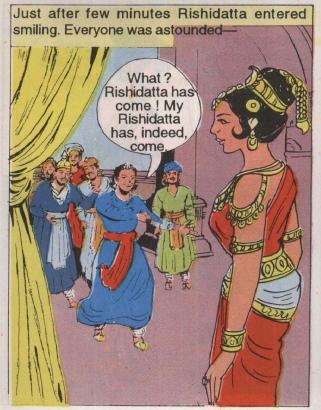


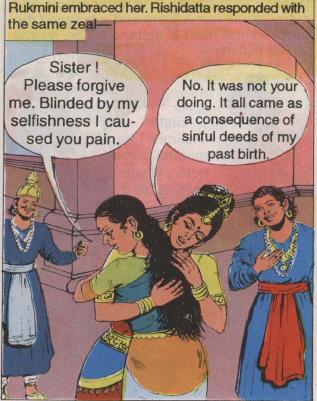


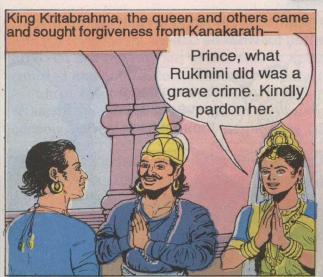










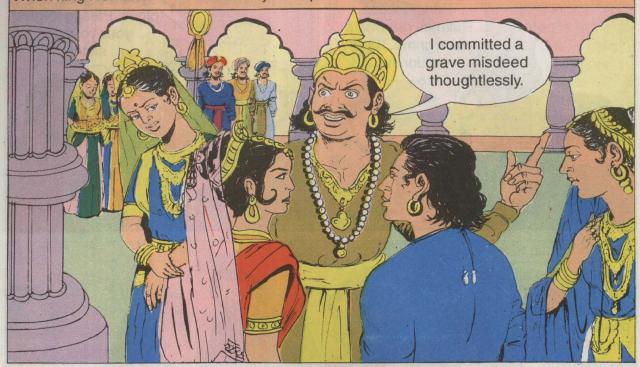


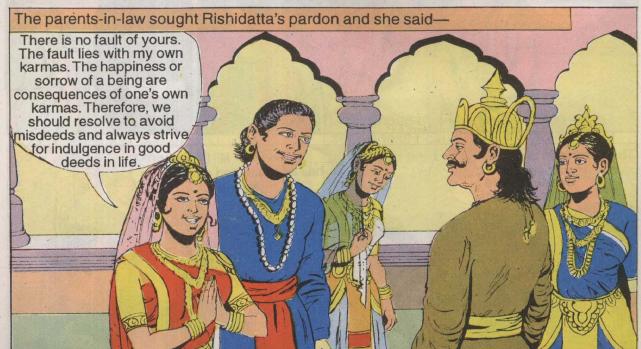






Rishidatta told her story and then Kanakarath returned to his kingdom with his two wives. When king Hemarath heard the story he repented for what he did—





King Hemarath gave the kingdom to Kanakarath and took the spiritual path by becoming an ascetic. In due course Kanakarath and Rishidatta also followed the same path when their sons were old enough to look after the kingdom.

Once a Scholarly acharya named Dharmavijaya came to Rathamardanapur. Rishidatta, along with the royal family, went to attend the discourse. After that she asked the ascetic — "Munivar! I did not commit any sin in this life. In spite of being innocent I got the blame of being a cannibal and got the death sentence. What sin caused this? The sagacious ascetic explained — "Lady! The happiness and misery in life are not without a cause. They are consequences of karmas acquired during this or the earlier births. The blame you attracted came as a consequence of the deeds of your past life. On further query by Rishidatta, the ascetic said—

You were Gangasena, the daughter of the king of Gangapur city in Bharat area. By the time you completed your education you acquired proficiency in many arts.



In her youthful age Gangasena took the vow of celibacy and indulged in spiritual practices. She became famous and people from far and near came to pay her homage.



Once a mendicant woman named Sangama came to the town. Her austerities and detachment became talk of the town. Everyone started praising mendicant Sangama. The fame of princes Gangasena faded.



#### RISHIDATTA

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Her shrinking influence made the princess jealous towards mendicant Sangama. She started conspiring to insult her and tarnish her image. Inspired by this growing jealousy the princess made a plan and successfully blamed Sangama for being a meat-eating and wine consuming witch. Plagued by this Sangama was also filled with animosity towards the princess, who was pleased with her success.

After death Gangasena reincarnated as Rishidatta, the daughter of King Harishen and queen Pritimati of Tambavati. The king and the queen became hermits and lived in a hermitage where Pritimati died after childbirth. Sage Harishen brought up the daughter. Being the daughter of a sage she became famous as Rishidatta.

Mendicant Sangama died with feelings of revenge and reincarnated as Sulasa Yogini. She took revenge on Rishidatta for her misdeeds of the past birth. Apparently Sulasa put blame of being a man-eater on Rishidatta but in fact it was just a consequence of the misdeed of the past birth.

Hearing about her past birth Rishidatta attained Jati-smaran Jnana. She renounced the world and indulged in spiritual practices to seek liberation.



Out of recklessness man indulges in misdeeds but when he suffers the consequences he cries and laments.

# THE SEVEN HELLS IN THE LOWER WORLD

In this fourteen Rajju high Loka the lower seven Rajju area is called lower world. Here, above and below the Ratnaprabha hell, leaving a gap of one thousand yojans there are millions of abodes of Bhavan-vasi gods. It is called Ratnaprabha because it is radiant with the glow of a variety of gems (ratna). Below this is a layer of frozen water (ghanodadhi) below which there is a layer of dense air (ghanovat) followed by that of thin air (tanuvat). After this there is hollow space. Under this are Sharkaraprabha and other hells.

Starting from Ratnaprabha, arranging hells named Sharkaraprabha, Balukaprabha, Pankaprabha, Dhoomprabha, Tamah-prabha, and Tamastamah-prabha in ascending sequential order is called Adholoka kshetra-purvanupurvi, Arranging hells from Tamastamah-prabha to Ratnaprabha in reverse order is called Adholoka kshetra-parshchanupurvi.

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